

One Union: One Label

One Enemy

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Industrial Workers of the World

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Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

WAR VETS PARADE IN PORTLAND IS NOT ACCLAIMED

Ragged and Jobless War Veterans Put On a Parade Without Brass Bands or Waving Bunting That Arouses the Ire of the City Fathers and the American Legion. But They Are Not Clubbed.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 26.—The boys who made the world safe for democracy are to be found as pork chops grow scarcer, in ever-increasing numbers at 4th and Broadway streets listening to Arthur Bonney's L. W. W. meetings.

The boys also have a county indictment—just a minute, my mistake, I mean in disguise—faint. Married stiff got a \$5.00 grocery order and single stiff a \$2.50 or \$3.00 road ticket. They must be two classes of huns; one, the John Hooiers, who don't belong in the select circle, got a \$2.50 order for garbage at Joe's dump; the others got \$5.00 at the Party Lunch, for some reason or other. But then, it may be the most human way as it might prove fatal to some of the hooiers if they got told of a real meal after being in light rations. Ah, the ways of Democracy? The Veterans' Employment office here in Portland, Ore., is a riot to say the least. The majority of them are scowling, although a good number are class conscious. When the phone rings there is a mad rush for the window. There have been no casualties as yet, only minor injuries in the mad struggle to find a master.

A few weeks back the vets held a parade in a Canal, through the business section of the city, all the parades being unemployed veterans of the War for Democracy. They carried banners reading "We want work," etc. Anyway, the real feature of the parade was that it happened about noon when there was many people on the streets, including members of a national convention that was in town. That wasn't so good. The various species of bourgeois objected strenuously, pointing out the effort it would have on the big labor and egg men from the East, who would carry news back which would conflict with the propaganda of the other property propaganda put out by the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

The City Fathers got all hot up. They called up the city's slave market and wanted to know how, how, where, and where the vets got a permit to roam the streets of the fair city and the earnings of vagabonds. There was no permit. A big shot of the league called up to be wanted to know where they got the flag, the wires were hot and the slaves who were in the office got a real working jump from the bench to the window every time the phone rang as the protests came in from the ruling class.

The parade passed in front of all the kept prices and came to a halt in front of them; so as to be sure they were seen in their own blue denim overalls of other rugged apparel. The remnants of the army that made the world safe for democracy were as popular with the kept press as a case of the measles would be. Not a like appeared that I saw, in regard to the parade.—X21104.

CONTRACT WITH OPERATORS IS SIGNED IN PENN

Anthracite Miners of U. M. W. of A. Sign Five-Year and a Half Contract On Lewis Check-Off Basis.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Peace in the anthracite industry during the next five or six years is assured under a new contract maintaining present wage scales. An agreement which will go into effect September 1st next, and run until April 1, 1935, was reached by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the operators after three weeks of negotiation. John L. Lewis, president of the union, predicted it would be resisted by the miners in Scranton, Pa., on the basis of the fact that it provides for a modified form of check-off system under which the operators agree to collect \$1 a month from each miner to be turned over to the union for dues.

The miners bid themselves to co-operate with operators for promotion of efficiency and improvement in production of anthracite without change in the rate of pay allowed for handling waste material in mines.

Beasts are Subdued to the Masters' Lash. Are You?



MacDonald Takes the Lime Light

YOUNG AGAIN PASSES THE BUCK TO THE SUPREME COURT AND REFUSES TO EXAMINE WITNESS MAC DONALD

MOONEY DEFENSE GETS TOTAL OF \$5 FROM COMMIES

Supreme Court Will Summon Fickert, Cunha and Others Who Will Try To Support Their Infamous Frame-Up By Impugning the Confession of Perjury and Denouncing It as 'Bribed.' Who Bought the Original Testimony?

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Charles M. Fickert, discredited ex-district attorney of San Francisco, whose political career was ended by the Densmore Report of the Department of Justice, and who conducted the famous "frame-up" of Mooney and Billings along with various other jobs, will be called before the Supreme Court next Tuesday to discredit the testimony of John MacDonald that he testified falsely. Fickert will allege that MacDonald was "bribed" to repudiate his testimony at the Mooney and Billings trials.

"I'll take the stand next Tuesday at the hearing for Billings' pardon application and present my evidence at that time," the man who prosecuted Billings and Mooney in the dramatic murder trials of 1916 and 1917, said.

At the best, Fickert's testimony could be considered of no more value than MacDonald's. His record is just as shady. The evidence of MacDonald's perjury will not rest alone upon his confession. It rests upon the fact of its contradictory character at the different trials and the coroner's inquest.

Special to the Industrial Worker.

By EMTIE RICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Capitalism as it is represented in the persecution of Mooney and Billings seems to be in a hole and its lackey acting like a lot of frightened rats in a corner.

Out of a day of strange happenings yesterday only one thing emerges as a certainty: the California State Supreme Court will virtually retry Billings next Tuesday, July 23. The judges have announced that a "hearing" will be held in the supreme court chamber in the state building here on that date, with John MacDonald as the "witness," but with the Billings "prosecution" absent as well as the defense. This will be in effect a retrial of the Billings case. The public is to be excluded from the "hearing" but newspaper reporters will be permitted to attend.

It is assumed, though not so announced, that Governor Young will lose his final disposition of the Mooney pardon plan on the decision of the supreme court in the Billings case, following the same procedure he followed in his recent denial of the two pardons.

The "righteous rat" simile is borne out by the proceedings yesterday: MacDonald and three attorneys met by appointment with the governor yesterday afternoon in the governor's recent statement that the "would like to question MacDonald," the governor finally refused to hear the witnesses. There was a violent verbal tilt between the governor and the attorneys; secret conferences were held; there were scenes in those conferences dashed madly and wildly through the corridors of the state building here, and the governor and other officials flitted strangely up and down the back stairs. Then a verbal war broke over the transcript of what occurred when the governor met MacDonald behind closed doors. The governor refused to release the transcript, although having promised earlier that he would do so.

Governor Young had set the meeting with MacDonald and attorneys at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. MacDonald and his attorneys had been waiting in the mountains through which the great project

Mary Gallagher Says Communists Have Never Sent Any of the Money Collected in His Name Except \$5 to the Committee.

The following letter received by Secretary Chas. Harmon of the Seattle Joint Branches from Mary Gallagher, secretary of the Young Mooney-Mooney Defense Committee, explains itself.

Box 1475
San Francisco, Calif.
July 22, 1930.

Chas. Harmon,
Box 265
Seattle, Wash.

We have no connection with the Communist party. We have never to our knowledge given credentials to any member of the Communist party in this committee.

The only funds received from which I have any knowledge for the Mooney Defense are at least the only funds sent to this committee by them is check for five dollars sent by Alvin Karpis, International Defense Committee at Portland. I know of no way to stop them from (Continued on Page 3)

BACK OF HETCH HETCHY DISASTER WAS BETRAYAL OF ORGANIZATION

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Following the Camp Mitchell explosion, 47 men quit their jobs. When City Engineer O'Shaughnessy heard of this he said: "We have no trouble in getting as many men as we need to work in the shafts." Certainly not. With hunger driving millions of the starving mob onward and death in ghastly form looming before them, the dead and mangled bodies and rush in the more human sacrifices. It is cheaper than safety devices.

The San Francisco Examiner, in commenting on this latest of numerous killings, which cost the lives of twelve more men, says editorially: "Agg. Federal inspector going into the Hetch Hetchy project tunnels at any time has been driven there was the gas, and there was the dangerous lighting system, and there was the lack of all proper safety organization, and there, inevitably, were the two fearful disasters which have cost so many lives. "The disaster has been neglected in the past, surely this city can afford NOW to take the safety steps recommended by Federal experts."

Some have commented critically upon the brief summary of the explosion published in the Worker last week and which was rushed to print too hastily to give the organizational angle of the tragedy. A worker familiar with the situation has supplied the missing information. It reveals the character of the "union" that has permitted the continual slaughter of workers on the Hetch Hetchy job without protest or action.

There is an organization among the miners in the Hetch Hetchy field. It is known (Continued on Page 4)

GOVERNMENT POSTERS CALL FOR HARVEST HANDS AND WORKERS WHO RESPOND ARE MOBBED AND BEATEN

Railroad Bulls, Sheriff, Counter Jumpers and Rural Morons of David City and Seward, Nebraska, Make Unprovoked Attack Upon Harvest Workers Called To the Harvest Fields and Brutally Beat and Rob Them, Driving Them from Towns

Special to the Industrial Worker.

By TEE-BONE SLIM

SEWARD, Neb., July 25.—The U. S. Government displays on the post-office bulletin boards of a hundred cities a screaming poster calling for "90,000 Men For the Harvest in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas." It is expressly stated in this urgent call sent out to the unemployed that they must provide their own transportation. The pay is low and the working season short. If the workers respond they cannot pay railroad fare. It would leave them broke. If they don't respond the crops will suffer. When they do respond—

DAVID CITY, Neb., July 25.—War against the working class was an established fact, in David City, Neb., although not publicly declared as such by the representatives of that city and county. In the city park, customarily employment mart, were gathered numerous workers, some that already had jobs and were temporarily idle because of a recent rain; others that had no job as yet but had reasonably good expectations of obtaining work as soon as grain fields were dry enough to make a start.

Came the officers of the law, herded them altogether, searched some of them and destroyed property belonging to them—union cards being their chief piece of resistance—and, regardless of faith, creed or color, previous condition of servitude, seclusion, etc., etc., they were marched out on the highway and told, "Git, don't bother the farmers' etc."

The officers dictated the direction to be taken regardless of the wishes of the workers, and those caught going in other directions than "west" were beat up and crippled. Let me say, there was no reasonable excuse or justification for those attacks and they were contrary to all customs of civilized decency and law—nothing untoward had been done by these men and, therefore, the same tactics might have been used against any bunch of men in any other locality.

It is my firm belief, the whole thing was an earnest effort of "the powers that be" to precipitate a riot, and the officers of the counties, towns and railroad were co-operating, obeying instructions of the higher-ups—going out of their way to serve as riot bait that can be used and exposing the nature of their hand and attitude in the event of choice as between the welfare of the common people and special interests.

Further, the Industrial Union, No. 110, organizing drive, had been such a marked success that it was feared that it was on its way out than to start a riot before organization had been completed—nothing was to be precipitated so much as an unorganized mob. It is set back organization possibilities to 10 to 20 years, years of milk and honey for the bosses.

It is my belief, the workers in "Don't Riot—organize and you won't need to." Organization means, it is the order, movement and accomplishment of any and all things—that is choice and disorganization.

It can be seen from the foregoing that the "managers" conceived it necessary to start a riot and scatter to the four winds the nuclei of One-Ten Drive. They failed. This assault upon the workers and the trampling down of their rights were not peculiar to David City, alone. Several days before, the sleeping quarters of the harvest hands were raided in York, Neb.

In Seward, Neb., another action of the "local arm" arrested dozens of men, abused some, and drove them out on the highways.

BEAVER CROSSING.—The operator C. N. W. R. R. inspired by these happenings for a time turned upon himself to "entire upon his activities other than straight railroad work, routine and according to reports, verified, did "turn-in" a workman to the officers of the law at Seward over one minor affair such as pure innocent criticism and many acts of self-defense—a consequence which has driven him from his job days (even flies bite harder). But "turning-in" of a fellow-slave is not a consequence which operators and those force we must conclude the gentleman was in "heat."

There is so much to write about in this war launched against the working class, but not properly announced, that I must beg off and close by first pointing out the plainest fact about the Hetch Hetchy job at David City, Neb., and secondly the classic remark of the official "don't think" in Seward, Neb.

For days two officers prowled the weeds adjacent to the "jungle" and there were those that figured the arm of law to be a bear's nest but I, always contrary in my views, concluded the officers of the law merely wanted to make sure no fire-arms

SADISM IN SEWARD

Seventy Lusty Hooiers Make Mob Attack On Four Defenseless Men.

FREEMONT, Neb., July 25.—Unfortunately, I was not present, most the pity. In Seward, Neb., when 70 able bodied Nebraska, sheriff, counter-jumpers, implement dealers, garage magnates, wedding and dance from the jungles, did their war dance and captured four defenseless L. W. W's.

Had I been there no mere 70 men could have walked away with the leaders—as it is I cannot say how they captured the whole four of them—they must have been sleeping soundly.

Different reports coming to me say that 5, 6, 7, carloads of officials marled heavily and officially in the jungles and rattled their armor and armor.

Hardly know who to believe. No, I didn't have the pleasure to witness the inspiring sight of a man in pride in battle array. I was ever in David City, Neb., standing on my head while being searched for contraband articles and in the process a great share of my wealth was sprinkled over the landscape—some of it and my dignity I never recovered. I'm poor man today, a pauper—people should, tried the Burlington and Chicago North Western bulls to go thru their pockets, their fingers are too damn sticky.

It was this way. We had purchased a small wagon load of cheap, picked out best rock and were preparing to enjoy a feast brought our great empire and standing, when all of a sudden three croaky old cars loaded with limbs of law law rushed to a stop and a bunch of foaming and snarling maniacs unloaded and began destroying our food—the food we had earned piteously, honestly in 100 degrees of heat—clearly a caravan of mental delinquents; at least, so I thought. It seems, the jungle being on city property (a downtown street) and not on railroad property, the C. N. W. R. R. bull had invited the city. (Continued on Page 3)

"Millionaire Hobo" Passes

**James Eads How, Idealist, Founder of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association, Dies In Staunton, Va.
At the Age of 56.**

STAUNTON, Va., July 23.—James Eads How, "millionaire hobo" and friend of mankind died here yesterday, aged 58. The reported cause of death was pneumonia superinduced by self-deprivation of food, brought about by his persistent and practical application of his rule of life—to live Jesus lived—with the lowly, sharing with them his all and suffering as they suffered. Whatever criticism we may have of his theories, we can only speak in terms of affection for a man who was so sincere in his faith that he bore out in practice that axiom of the Nazarene—Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his

James Eads Howe came of a distinguished family, a prominent manufacturer, and a man of high social position. He, however, who served several terms mayor of St. Louis before the Civil War. His father, the late James F. Howe, was a prominent member of the Wahash Railroad. On his mother's side he was the grandson of James Eads, the famous bridge builder, and the Eads family at the mouth of the Mississippi and the Eads bridge across the river. James Eads had a net worth of \$500,000 from his mother, who died in 1918. He lived and his income to the United States and his income to the Eads family. He was a member of the Eads family, and he was a member of the Eads family, and he was a member of the Eads family. Perhaps the best known of these was the "Hoover College" on Washington

The famous "millsire hole" was torn on the skid roads and in the jungles of the entire country. He lived the life of the itinerant or migratory worker, traveling as they were forced to follow the jobs, by "side-door Pullman" and "jamming-up" there in the "millsire hole" that dot the roads of American imperial development. He ate as they ate, went hungry with them and wore the clothing they were forced to wear.

to know as few Americans do, know, he essential an element of history in the life of the country. He knew this much of economies—that the rapid industrial development of the country had produced a new class of men, who, in response to the seasonal work of the harvest, the construction projects, the exodus of the army, and the needs of the multitude of places. He knew that they were the very foundation of that mighty fabric of commerce and industry that had made the nation what it was. He knew that the vastness of the country had built up its power and greatness. He knew as the migratory knaves of the very class that he despised and appraised, he had no theories. He knew that a radical in the practical sense was one who had the theory of Jesus Christ for the purpose of remodeling an economic

Education. Educated in the higher circles of social life, he was nurtured on the humanitarian ideals of Christian philosophy.¹ He accepted the impractical and metaphysical concepts of the Jesuit doctrine literally. God, unlike his class, he attempted to practice them literally. Instead of grasping the reality, that the Christian religion is more slave philosophy, used shrewdly by

"Communism" Not a Name Only

By **RECIDIVUS.**

There is an impression among certain groups that the I. W. W. is opposed to communism and is fighting it. As proof of the fact, these persons cite our antagonism to the Workers' Party. We refuse to give the unmerited credit of being a communist party or even communistically inclined. We fully agree with James P. Thompson that the "Workers' Party is unscientific, reactionary, opportunistic and hypocritical."

We do not have to take Thompson's word alone. The Communie leader, Losovsky, an influential member of the Third International, when the American Workers Party was crying the slogan, "Save the Union," went forth a stinging howl-out from Moscow to the American leadership of the party, characterizing their "left-wing move-

Every intelligent member of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America knew that the "Wrecking Party" was in the A. F. of L. as a "microphysiological" concept without foundation in fact. That was in 1922. Was this true, or didn't the great one know what he was talking about?

The idea of the One Big Union is a new one well grounded to be uprooted. The toolers will yet march from mill, mine and

factory and back to them victoriously on the banner of the I. W. W. which is equivalent to saying their own collective self intelligently, militantly, revolutionarily and scientifically organized.

WAS is not uncommon. The case of the L. W. W. are opposed to the party, many tactics of injecting themselves into strikes to disrupt and split the workers' forces as they did in the coal strike of 1927-28. This was characteristic of their tactics in all strikes. We are also opposed to their agent-provocateur activities in urging defenseless workers to violence and in staging "wildcat" strikes. We hope that the full well will result in broken heads and workers' lives ruthlessly taken and more victims for the gallows tree—while their self-appointed leader

Again we say we are not fighting communism in our opposition to the Workers

party. We are trying, rather, to build communism thru the intelligent teaching and tactics of the I. W. W. We want no union that is subordinate to the tricksters and property rights.

100

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is stable. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) tend to infinity as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is not stable.

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TWELVE HOURS TO HUNT JOBS IN

HASTINGS, NEB.

"Bulbous Buffoons" Meet Trains and Harass Workers Called to the Harvest.

the town of Hastings, Nebraska, the first thing that strikes the eye of the migrant worker is a member of the leisure class, a policeman, who wants to know just what "you are doing in Our City."

No matter what the worker's answer he may be told to do the disappearing act on the next train out regardless of direction, with the alternative of thirty days in the

local bastille. During the harvest, however, when laborers are needed on the farms, the chief of police very graciously allows the workers a liberal stopover on

twelve hours in order that they may find a job. If the harvest hand doesn't want to work for the low wage of three dollars he is run out of town immediately by the burly clowns, is classed as un-American, and the day is saved for democracy and low wages.

This is a typical case of using the police to black-jack the workers into submission and force them to sweeter eleven hours under the Nebraska sun for whatever price the farmers wish to pay.

While we are on the subject of work, did you ever see a policeman pitching bundles or shocking grain, or doing any other useful labor? No! And you never will view that phenomenon as long as we live under the rule of pimps, parasites,

So long as you workers remain unorganized, just so long will you be forced to endure the shabby treatment which you now receive, and will be chased out of town by a bulbous buffoon who never failed a day in his life.

The I. W. W. is trying to correct these conditions and it is up to you, the work-

ers, to get in and put your shoulder to the wheel. Let's have a little action and show these rotten limbs of the law that we are not going to be treated like "Homeless Hector" of the funny papers, but as workers, the only useful members of society.

— X231620.
DAVID CITY, NEB.
EXHIBITS ITSELF

Ten "Lor an' Order" Hoosiers At-
tempt To Start Riot By Unpro-
voked Mob Attack on Harves-
t Hands.

DAVID CITY, Neb., July 23.—The or-

This evening twelve of us were driven out of this burg across country, and two of us beaten by ten members of the law and order committee of the farmers and

They broke up our camp grounds, while we were not even located on railroad property. Killed our dinner over, beat up F. W. Phillips and myself, and destroyed the jungle. They then marched us down the highway towards Brainard.

The I. W. W. never forget an injustice done the working class. The hospital-

**OPEN FORUM IN
SAN FRANCISCO**

At 2:00 P. M. Sunday, August 3, we will hold our usual monthly entertainment at the L. W. W. headquarters, 84 Embarcadero, San Francisco.

The ever versatile Jack McDonald will give a short talk on the "Ruhaiyat of Omrah Khayyam." Mac always makes good. Nuts!

The committee has left no stone unturned; they have strained every effort to make this entertainment a success.

“Always something going at \$4.”
Verbiage now begins to fly
In the frame-up cases,
And the buncombe called the “bourgeoisie”

All try to save their faces. —J. Baxter.

**HETCH HETCHY
CLOSES DOWN ON
NINE TUNNELS**

**NEW RAILROAD
TO BEGIN WORK
IN MID-AUGUST**

California Fruit

Job Will Last About One Year and Will Employ About 3,000 Workers
Murray & Ready Will Ship Me

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 24.—Construction of an entirely new 200 mile length of railroad between Keddie, Calif. and Klamath Falls, Ore., connecting the Great Northern and the Western Pacific railroads, is expected to be under way this first or second week in August. The work will be done in two sections, 112 miles

take of a secondary exploitation of the

life, and 88 miles out from Klamath Falls for the Great Northern, the two sections connecting up at a point called DeBor. A large number of construction companies are bidding for the work and the contract is to be awarded July 28.

There will probably be 50,000 trying to "get on." It is to be an all new road through a rugged mountainous country which means the laying out or "digging out" of the grade, laying the road bed, driving tunnels and cuts, building bridges, ballasting, and finally the laying of ties and steel. Its estimated cost on the Western Pacific end is \$10,000,000. Meanwhile the company will be made some money along the line with McCleod River, the Lumber Company's railroad, and the one at Mount Shasta City with the Southern Pacific. This road will be standardized.

As soon as the contracts are let Murray & Ready, no doubt, will begin shipping the slaves from Sacramento and some employment shirk from Portland. It is almost an impossibility to hire on the job any more. But it might be well for the

chances to get in on this." Aside from making the chances with thousands of others, the unemployed there will be difficulty getting on. Union cards are not sufficient of the past in California and no questions are ever asked any more as to membership affiliations.

HETCH HETCHY DISASTER

(Cont. from page 1)

THE AMERICAN MILL, Mine and Smelter Workers Union, is affiliated with the I. F. of L. W. Bureau president, G. Gianbruno is secretary-treasurer. This Gianbruno is a labor faker of the most confirmed type. At this time he is running a clothing store in Livermore, California. He has made goodie, also, "Big Frank" shirts, "Firemen and Engineer" brand socks and others prison-made goods. His attention has repeatedly been drawn to this inconsistency, but to no avail.

form of graft, it degraded science itself.

From 1916 to 1919, the I. M. M. S. W. U. had job control. Those who were hired on the job and who did not have a membership card were compelled to take one out inside of seven days or get fired. There was an agreement between the shifters, walkers, etc. but not with the city authorities of San Francisco.

Some members of the union stayed on the job and scabbed. They were not entirely to blame. There was dissatisfaction over the manner in which the strike had been called (practically by the officials) and many of the workers were in fear of future demands for improved job conditions being made. A strike vote by the workers on the job must be approved by the executive board of the union and also by the

...er and stood all the dangers of the
settler and the settler besides. This was

There are eight unions represented on the Hetch Hetchy—painters, Machinists, blacksmiths, electricians, hoistmen, truck-drivers, carpenters and miners. All are recognized by the City of San Francisco with the exception of the "I. M. M. S. W. U."

On October 14, 1922, the General Construction Workers Union No. 319 of the I. M. M. S. W. U. called a strike. It was practically 100 per cent walk-out. Among the ten

chine had made woman over into a competitor on the labor market and allowed

men are the release of class warfare. The strikers, blankets, 8-hour day, higher wages, company to furnish sickers and health insurance. Despite the fact that the strike was called by those on the job under the banner of the I. W. W., the officials of the I. M. W. S. U. brazenly declared the strike off Nov. 15. Only a small per cent of the men carried "I. M. M. S. W. U." cards. The officialdom exerted a sinister influence which some fell for. The fact that the union called the strike off was sufficient to send them back to scab. Besides, they knew that the shifters would go back, and they were the ones who could

The strike was victoriously terminated by the men of the I. W. W. December 15, 1922. The eight-hour day was established, sick pay for the beds (never before heard of) and pickers and baths furnished free; besides

here that's no good."

The hard-belled push threw rocks at the bull buck but did not hit him. In the end the push ran to the office to get away from the bull buck.

The men are working by the day, and they are bucking their heads off to keep from being canned. One camp has cut out the gyppo work to 25c for bucking.

-X201110.

os. Many orchardists
plied with the same

MINDEN, Neb.—A few threshing outfits have started here, but the majority will not get going until the first of next week. Wages were four dollars for shocking and will be the same for threshing.

Hastings, Harvard and Sutton all paid three dollars for shocking and heading, and they are offering two and a half and three for threshing.

up wherever you roll
you along the floor

There is a pipe line job at Minden paying \$4.40 for ten hours. They are hiring all the time.—X231620.

• • •

DENVER, Colo.—Harvesting has started here. All of the jobs are in the hands of the sharks. Wages are \$2.50 per day with a \$2.00 office fee. One shark has a sign for harvest hands showing the above arrangement but adds 170 mile bus transportation as well.

For business use \$1.00

The C. B. & Q. railroad is shipping track laborers at 35c per hour, with a notice in the office that after August 1 wages will be cut to 30c.

The wheat crop is very small in Colo-

EEN, Wash., July 28

...and have
...me man

movement in food and

cated he would hear MacDonald's story if the witness could be produced. Now with the witness before him in person, the witness whom he had said he was "anxious to question," he flatly refused to hear "one word." When this decision was announced the witness, who had traveled across the continent to undo a wrong, gave way to tears.—

voice in meetings but

Then the attorneys filed out and the "meeting" was ended. To the reporters in the ante-room the attorneys shook their heads and gave every evidence of disappointment, and MacDonald was seen to have been crying. Then began a peculiar episode that sent the attorneys scurrying from one floor of the state building to another and that ended in the mysterious disappearance of the governor and the hiding out of the court reporter.

officials in charge of

It had been agreed with the governor that the three attorneys in the case, Walsh, Buzicka and Gans, were to have complete transcript of the discussion with the governor. Walsh was requested to wait in the ante-room while the court reporter prepared the copies. After a while it was found that the governor and the court reporter had secretly left the office "by way of the back stairs." They were reported to be on the fourth floor, again in conference with the supreme court judges.

are stretching at the
control want rank and

At a long time the governor, showing signs of agitation, hurried down the main stairs with copies of a formal statement which he gave to his secretary for distribution to the press. He hurried away. The statement said that the governor had agreed to give MacDonald an early hearing; suggested that the attorneys confer with the judges to that end, and declared that the governor felt it "imexpedient" to bear witness at this time.

After the attorneys went to the south floor to confer with the judges, while Walsh sat in the ante-room waiting for copies of the transcript. After a long wait a messenger came to inform Walsh that the court reporter had left the building and that there would be no copies of the transcript.

for the union is

Walsh rushed to the four floor where he found MacDonald and his attorneys waiting to confer with the supreme justices. The attorneys said Governor Young, again using the "back stairs," had slipped in ahead of them and was again in secret

CHT they were told that the transcript was to

DO NOTED IN LINE

(Continued from Page 1)

Yesterday morning, to be held in his office here. At 9:30 MacDonald, Lume and I, who had made the 3,000 mile trip from Baltimore for the purpose of holding the meeting, appeared with his counsel, Hilda Tans and Charles Rusicki, and Frank Walsh, attorney for Mooney.

For more than an hour they waited with newspaper men in the ante-room while the governor was in "conference" with Chief Justice Waite. This "conference" was held to determine the procedure," it was semi-officially announced. Finally, Judge Waite went up the back stairs," and MacDonald and attorneys were invited into the inner office. All others, except the governor's secretary and a court reporter, were barred.

Loud voices, with an angry inflection, were heard from beyond the closed door by those in the ante-room. The voice of Walsh was heard, protesting against "unnecessary delay" and the "placing of Mooney before a tribunal to which his case does not belong." The governor was heard to say:

"The governor is a busy man. It is customary for him to place such matters before a commission." Yet in his recent denial of the Mooney pardon he had in-

tempted to see the court reporter in his office, but was halted at the door by a bailiff.

"I've got my orders," the bailiff said.

The court reporter appeared long enough to say that there would be no transcripts. Meanwhile, Governor Young was in the city. He was in the city, but the governor was located at the Union Club and the transcripts had been withheld because he did not want the case to be "tried in the newspapers," he said. The attorney in the case, however, copies of the transcripts.

Contact with the supreme justices was finally made by the attorneys, and the announcement of the "bearing" to be held next Tuesday was given out. MacDonald, who is a member of the bar, is a member of the bar, and is a member of the bar.

McKenzie, Billing, counsel, led the city for a week's vacation while awaiting the

Reflection, bearing.

Labor Clash In Mexico

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—Four persons were wounded in a clash between labor and anti-labor groups in front of the palace in Minatitlan, state of Vera Cruz. The clash followed an attempt by the anti-laborites to seize control of the building occupied by the labor organization. Federal troops finally restored order.